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Summary of News.

Monday, 28th September.

THE Annual Report on the Administration of the Bhagulpore Division for last year has been reviewed in a Resolution by the Local Government. The material condition of the people in general is "reported to have been one of, at least, average, if not of unusual, prosperity." The health of the people also improved considerably during the year under review. Cholera, however, broke out in an epidemic form in Monghyr, and the northern part of the Bhagulpore District. The Lieutenant-Governor requests the local officers to pay more attention to the registration business in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where a very low percentage of death-rate was obtained. Then, as regards emigration from this Division, we are told that the Deputy Commissioner of Sonthalistan, has recorded a strong protest against the misconduct of the Arkatis or recruiters. Twenty-five cases against recruiters appear to have been prosecuted during the year, in the Sub-Divisions of Jamtara, Pakour, Deoghur, and Dumka, and in eight of these cases, convictions were obtained. The Deputy Commissioner believes in the deceitful practice of the Arkatis, and advocates the employment of more respectable agents for the recruitment of coolies. Sir Charles Elliott, while agreeing with this view of the question, expresses a doubt as to the trade being conducted "with a high standard of morality."

THE outturn of all articles of manufacture in the Division, as well as the trade-returns, were, on the whole, satisfactory. In Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, there was a decrease in the production of indigo, but in Purneah, it was otherwise. The outturn of saltpetre in Monghyr showed a little increase during the year under review. Under the Income-tax Act, out of an assessment of rupees two lacs and thirty-five thousand, two lacs and twenty-seven thousand, were realized during the year. Female education made much advance in the Division, the number of girls' schools having increased by 31 with 395 pupils, while two thousand, one hundred and sixty-one girls attended boys' schools as against 4,932 in the preceding year. Mahomedan education made also rapid strides during the past year. The census operations were conducted with smoothness, both in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and in the Regulation Districts of the Division.

It is reported from Hyderabad that the Nizam's Government has for some time had before it a suggestion by the Revenue Secretary, Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, to appoint a Commission to inquire into the subject of technical education and industrial enterprise generally in the Nizam's dominions.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* believes that the telegraph administration in the Cashmere State will very soon be taken over by the Indian Government Telegraph Department, and the offices worked on the plan of combined postal and telegraph offices in India.

PROFESSOR Vambéry, writing of the Indian Government's relations with Afghanistan, says:—"I cannot share the implicit faith the Government puts in the present Amir. He keeps evidently two irons in the fire, and the sooner we prevent him from heating both the better it will be. England has too frequently dearly paid for hurtful reliance in the character of Afghans and of Afghan Princes, and it is full time that she should keep her eyes open."

SOME Native gentlemen of Wandiwash, in the North Arcot district, have undertaken to feed the poor of the taluq at their own expense, some once a week, others once a fortnight.

A GREAT robbery has taken place at Darjiling, Mr. Hart, the Chinese representative, had a box stolen containing jewellery and nearly two thousand rupees in cash. All the Chinese official documents were in the box. It was found afterwards in the jungle with its contents all strewn about, but all the jewellery gone. Most of the papers, however, were recovered. There is no clue to the thief. No political thief of course.

Tuesday, 29th September.

THE Annual Report of the Rajshahye Division for last year has also been reviewed in a Resolution by the Government of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott reminds all officers of their duty in regard to winter tours, which, on no account, should be left undone in future. Although last year was one of unusually heavy rainfall and high floods, the average *amun* crop was as good as in the preceding year. And so was the outturn of jute. Owing to the ravages of an insect, the average yield of *ganja* per *bigha* was the lowest of six years, *viz.*, two maunds and twenty seers. The material condition of the people was to some extent affected by the inundations, which invaded their homesteads, but there was no actual distress, and the year was one of average prosperity to the people. During the year under review, about 300 Sonthals with cattle were brought by Rev. A. J. Shields and his brother for settlement at Mahakalgori, in the Alipore Sub-Division. The Sonthal colony, thus established, prospered well in the year. By way of extending this colony, a tract of waste land in the Government Estate of the Boars had been set apart by the Government.

As regards manufactures and trade, we are sorry to learn that both Indigo and the silk filatures of Rajshahye declined considerably. The whole value of trade with Thibet, Sikkim and Nepal, did not reach dimensions of any importance. Among administrative changes, we notice the establishment of the Kalimpong Sub-Division on the Bhutan frontier, the constitution of an independent Bench at a station in the Serajunge Sub-Division, and, lastly, the transference of two large Government Estates from Rajshahye to Nuddea. We are sorry to note that there is a tension of feeling between the ryots and Zemindars of the Division. Large sums of money were spent both by the Government and District Boards to improve local communications and roads. In point of education, the great Barendra Bhumi does not seem to have kept pace with the other advanced Districts. During the year in question, there was a loss of 24 schools, and one thousand and five hundred pupils. Several local Zemindars, among whom we are glad to find the names of Rajas Gobind Lall Roy and Janaki Balav Sen, have been especially mentioned as deserving of high praise.

M. DE GIERS has for some time past been in very poor health from overwork, and he has more than once asked the Czar to allow him to resign. The Czar has refused this application, but has granted his Minister two months' leave to be spent in French watering-places. Should M. de Giers, at the expiration of his holiday, feel so unwell as to be unable to resume his duties, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, he will in all probability be succeeded by Prince Lobanoff, now Ambassador in Vienna. In Russian official circles M. de Giers's early retirement is discredited. The conviction is that he will remain in office two or three years, till the jubilee of his official career. This will entitle him to a full-pay pension. The Czar will not deprive of this benefit a servant, who, he knows, is poor, but will allow him leave of absence, and perhaps an assistant.

It is well known that John Wesley wrote on many subjects besides Methodism. A copy of the twelfth edition, dated 1765, of his 'Primitive Physick: or, An Easy and Natural Method of Curing Most Diseases' has turned up in America. One of its fifteen remedies for consumption is as follows:—"Every morning cut up a little turf of fresh earth, and lying down, breathe into the hole for a quarter of an hour.—I have known a deep Consumption cured thus."

We learn from *Nature* that partly owing to Dr. Barclay's death, the Indian Leprosy Report will be delayed a short time. The practical work is virtually completed, and the draft Report for the Government of India is in type. The chief work now consists in correcting the proofs and preparing the plates, maps, and statistics. On the contagiousness and hereditary transmission of the disease, the Commission have come to an unanimous decision, but their conclusions will not be known till the Report is published by the National Leprosy Fund. Dr. Barclay was a member of the Leprosy Commission. "His special study was cryptogamic botany. He made important researches in diseases of Indian plants. His great ambition was to solve Indian wheat disease, and he was to have studied coffee disease in Southern India next winter."

Wednesday, 30th September.

EXAMPLE of the Eminent Blind:—Homer, Ossian, Milton, Blacklock, were poets. Sanderson, celebrated mathematician and Lucasian professor at Cambridge (blind before one year old). Euler, a mathematician. Huber, author of a work on the "Habits of Bees." M. Phefel, of Colmar, also a poet; his works fill six octavo volumes. Miss Frances Brown, a poetess of considerable excellence. Holman, who travelled round the world. William Metcalf, builder of roads and bridges. John Metcalf, builder of roads and bridges. John Metcalf, of Manchester, guide to those travelling through intricate roads by night, when covered with snow; afterwards a projector and surveyor of roads in difficult mountainous parts. Laura Bridgman could neither see, hear, nor speak, yet she learned herself she was a sinner and Christ a Saviour. Milburn was chaplain for some time to the American Congress; is a writer, lecturer and traveller. Prescott was a famous historian. Goodrich, an excellent writer for the young. Rev. J. Crose was vicar of Bradford. John Gough, of Kendal, was a famous mathematician, and an accurate botanist and zoologist. Dr. Moyes, of Kirkcaldy, was an itinerant lecturer on chemistry and optics, though blind. Load Cranbourne, blind from his childhood, published a few years ago a history of France for children. Giovanni Gambassio became an excellent sculptor. Zisco, the Bohemian General, performed great acts of military valour after the loss of his sight.

AN experiment has been made at Rome with a new combustible, consisting of preparation of lignite, which, it is suggested, will replace coal. A train furnished with the newly-discovered fuel was run from Rome to Frascati, when the quantity of fuel used was 367 kilogrammes, as against 800 of ordinary coal.

At the recent Congress of Orientalists held in London, Professor Schlegel of Germany is reported to have "strongly supported the suggestion that the native populations should be left to their own civilizations." Speaking of this, a contemporary observer:—"Professor Schlegel's opinion is important from the consideration that he, as an eminent Oriental scholar, must be credited with a knowledge of Oriental civilizations; and, the natural inference is that, on a comparison of Oriental civilizations with the civilization of the land of his birth and education, the learned Professor would not relish the idea of the East giving way before the West."

MATERIAL is said to be in readiness at New Chaman for carrying the Quetta-Khojack line on to Candahar.

THE *Indian Medical Record* makes the important suggestion that private medical practitioners should be allowed to attend on patients in the public Hospitals with the object of gaining experience in medical practice.

EFFORTS are now being made by influential persons in China and Japan with a view to the conclusion of a Treaty, which should bring about a closer union for the future between the two countries, both for the purpose of facilitating commerce between them, and strengthening them against external dangers. These endeavours are reported to be looked on with favour by Chinese and Japanese officials of the highest rank, including Li Hung Chang and Viscount Ehomoto. The Chinese Fleet, which recently started for Japan, has met with a very flattering reception there.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Lancet* draws attention to a statement, which has been publicly made that the adoption of the electric lighting in place of gas at the Office of the Savings Bank Department of the General Post Office has been followed by a marked reduction in the amount of sick leave. We have good authority (says the *Lancet*) for believing that the statement in question is substantially correct; and although the time, which has as yet elapsed—two years—since the introduction of the new illuminant has manifestly been insufficient for the collection of reliable statistics, there is, we think, every reason to believe that electric lighting will prove to be more wholesome than ordinary gas flames.

A DISCUSSION is being ardently carried on by the German Press on the proposal to reduce the length of compulsory service in the army to two years.

Thursday, 1st October.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—"Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, late Editor of the *Calcutta Review*, and at present District Magistrate of Mymensingh, has been applying his active mind, of late, to various schemes of public utility. A Society of local Zemindars for the development of the resources of the District, a Sanskrit College on a large scale, and a school for the teaching of Ayur Veda or the Native system of medicine, are some of the schemes already planned. Mr. Phillips has also won for his project for a tramway in the District the support of the Bengal Government, which has promised the loan of eight lacs of rupees for the purpose to the District Board of Mymensingh.

IN connection with the Warburton Defamation case, the Punjab Government has refused to supply Mr. J. C. Basu, Counsel for Sardar Dyal Singh, with copies of documents connected with the taking of descriptive roles, the indebtedness of Mr. Warburton at Amritsar, and the permission granted to him to prosecute the *Tribune* for libel. The copies of these documents were asked for on the ground that they were necessary for the defence. The *Lahore* paper remarks that Counsel will probably urge the Court now to compel the production of these documents, or to summon the officer, in whose custody they are, to be examined as to their contents.

THE Russians are now reported to be collecting stores and erecting quarters for troops at Shikh Junid on the Kushk river, some fifty miles south of Panjdeh and eighty north of Herat. They have also increased the strength of the garrison of Yulatan, south of Merv.

No further news has been received regarding affairs on the Pamirs. The Russians can be readily proved to have no right to annex up to the Hindu Kush, for in 1873 General Kaufmann, the Governor of Turkistan, reported that the Chinese frontier extended westwards to Wakhan, in the eastern portion of which the Victoria Lake lies. This was accepted at St. Petersburg at the time as being an accurate definition of the boundaries, and nothing has happened since to alter its validity.

A DECIDED and effective innovation in the printing world was introduced the other day (says a London correspondent) by the publication of an evening paper printed with scented ink. It cannot be said so far that the experiment is an unqualified success, because over and above the fragrance of rose water there still lingers the vile smell of the ink; but it is sufficiently successful to demonstrate the feasibility of advancing further in the same direction and of producing *éditions de luxe* which shall make the shelves of a library as odorous as a perfumer's shop.

WITH reference to the recent rain experiments, Sergeant Smith, the United States Signal Officer, says:—"I believe that under given conditions, rain can be produced; but I do not think, this can be put to practical use. When rain is most needed, the atmospheric pressure is high—that is the air is dry, and if there is no moisture in the air, you can 'thunder away,' but no rain will fall. On the other hand, I think, there is no doubt that in certain atmospheric conditions, rain can be made to fall. For instance, in Florida, where the air is impregnated with water, a slight fall in pressure will bring the rain; while out West, the pressure may fall to a tremendous extent, and the atmosphere remain perfectly dry."

THE *Pioneer* says:—"The vernacular papers seem to have generally fallen into error in believing that the recent orders of the Government of India, by which the Press in cantonments, Residency bazaars, and other islands of British administered Native territory is regulated and licensed, apply to all papers, published in Native States. This error received some countenance by the mistaken action of an officer in the Central Provinces, who prohibited the publication, in the State of Nandgaon, of the *Projahitaisi*; and Native journalists will doubtless continue to cite this as an indication of the true scope of the Government regulation, notwithstanding that the orders passed in the case, were reversed immediately on their being discovered. As to other papers, which have been quoted as having suffered, the *Sirmur Gazette*, published in Nahan, stopped of its own accord, sooner than ask permission—which was not required. The excuse, in this instance, may have been put forward in ignorance, or it may be a convenient way of accounting for a dissolution, which could, in no case, be prevented. We noticed the end of the *Deccan Times* some weeks ago; no one who knows the circumstances of its decease, can honestly ascribe it to the action of the Resident at Hyderabad or any other British authority."

THE Prince and the Princess of Wales, it is gratifying to learn, are taking an active part in endeavouring to ameliorate the sufferings of the Jews in Russia. They have to act with great caution, because they do not want to cause offence in the Court circles in Russia.

Friday, 2nd October.

THE Collector of Cuddapah is about to try conclusions with the Rain God, says a Madras paper. He has determined to commence explosions on the top of a high rock, for the rain has now held off for three weeks and the crops are drooping rapidly. The result will be awaited with much interest.

THE *Sentinel* says in a leading article:—"Our case is that the suppression of the C.D. Acts in India is only nominal; that, virtually, it is still in full force in many, if not all, military depots. The Cantonments' Act is nothing but the C.D. Act under another name."

THE European Powers, we are told, "have determined that the treaties safeguarding foreign life and property everywhere in China shall be fully and honestly observed; and if diplomacy fails now, the cannon is to speak in tones that the Chinese will not be able to disregard. The outrages on missionaries are not the only provocation complained of. Sir Henry Parkes, it is well known, felt the attitude of the Peking Government so actually, that he had determined to throw up his post, unless his Government at home relieved him from the task of bearing the insults and humiliations without having the power to retaliate. All the Foreign Ministers have had to put up with similar slights and indignities, and nowhere has the temper of the people been worse than in Peking itself, where the central Government ought to be able to enforce the courteous treatment of foreigners. If there is war now, these anti-missionary outbreaks will only be the exciting cause; the real causes have been accumulating for years. The typical Chinese official—there are, of course, exceptions—is as insolently contemptuous of the foreigner now, as his predecessor was thirty years ago, and he has now the idea, that, if necessary, the whole power of the Empire can be devoted to crushing the foreigner, as there is no Taip'ing rebellion to be simultaneously combated."

It is said that Great Britain, France, Germany, and America have entered into an agreement to take joint measures for the protection of their subjects in China in case of a riot, and to pursue a policy of watchful naval manœuvres in that country. This standing menace will, it is hoped, bring the Chinese Government and the political factions, who are working out their own ruins, to senses. Several Secret Societies appear to be at work in the Celestial Empire and, not long ago, a writer hinted that they would like to see the replacement of the present Manchua dynasty by a purely Chinese dynasty on the throne. The people are said to be discontented and the leaders of the several political sections to be in open hostility.

THE State-recognised Durga and Laksmi Puja holidays commence this year on and from Thursday, the 8th October, and end on Monday, the 19th October, the four grand days of the grand Puja beginning with Saturday, the 10th. The Custom House will not observe any close holiday. It will be absolutely closed only on Sundays, the 11th and 18th October. On the 8th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th, it will be open, with its Treasury, during the usual hours for transaction of all business. On the remaining days, the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 17th October, the public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, only the Treasury will be closed, the Custom House being opened on notice given, free of charge, from 11 A.M. to 12 noon, for entering or clearing any vessel that it may be required so to enter or clear, and for the issue of bills-of-entry or shipping bills covering free goods from or to the same. The Comptroller General, too, has notified that the Public Debt Office, the Government Savings Bank, and the Government Account Department at the Bank of Bengal will be open for the transaction of business, and for the receipt and payment of money on Government account, as also the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta and the Comptroller-General's Office, on the 8th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th October. The Bengal Notification, dated 2nd December 1890, allows the closing of the offices of the Collector of Customs, the Shipping Master, the Registrar of Assurances, the Collector of Stamp Revenue, the Stamping Department of the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, all of Calcutta and the Salt Rowannah and Opium Sale Departments of the Board of Revenue on only the four public holidays—the 10th, 12th, 13th and 17th October.

A PARTY of American Engineers have arrived at Vladivostok to ascertain the conditions under which the Siberian Railway will have to be built. They are said to be the agents of a wealthy American firm, which intends to tender for the construction of the proposed railway.

THE British East African Company has intimated its intention of withdrawing from Uganda unless it is assisted by the Imperial authorities. The *Times* urges the Government to help the Company by constructing a railway from Mombassa to Nyanza.

Saturday, 3rd October.

THE progress in forest management, as indicated by the extension of the reserved area, is very satisfactory. The reserves can alone be regarded as permanent, and the regularly constituted forest estates in the Bengal reserves were increased during the past year by 207 square miles, while 25 miles of protected forest in the Sunderbans were given up for cultivation. In the Kala Chitti Hills, Rawalpindi district, a tract of 146 square miles was added to the reserves. The additions in Lower Burma were 463 square miles, in Assam 25, Madras 307, and Bombay 101. An estimated area of 8,895 square miles has been roughly explored in Upper Burma. The amount spent on communications and buildings during the year was under three lakhs; or 1.85 per cent of the gross revenue, only 0.77 going for roads. Mr. Riddentrop says in his report that the means of access to the forest resources of the Empire are still in a very undeveloped state, and that it is false economy to be saving in opening out the forests when once rights are finally settled. In Prussia, where the road system is so complete, some 3 per cent of the gross forest revenue goes for repairs of roads, and 4 percent. for buildings. The Inspector-General also thinks that while the financial results are eminently satisfactory, it is imperative that a much larger expenditure should be incurred on establishment, and especially that the class of Rangers should be increased.

ONE of the two Judicial Commissioners of Oudh may, it has been decided, be nominated from among the members of the Local Bar. A proviso insisted upon is that the nominee shall have a thorough knowledge of Urdu.

LADY Lansdowne and the Ladies Evelyn and Beatrice Fitzmaurice will accompany His Excellency the Viceroy on his Cashmere trip.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT writing by the last mail says—"Mr. Holt Hallett I see is once more upon the war-path, and is using the friendly columns of the *Manchester Guardian* to reply not only to Dr. Bahadurji's string of questions, but also to the letter that recently appeared in the *Times* from an 'Indian Mill Manager,' erroneously assumed by Mr. Hallett to be the hon'ble Nowrojee N. Wadia, C. I. E. The 'Indian Mill Manager,' whoever he may be, has evidently come to the conclusion that the Hallett bubble has been pricked, for he answers the attack upon him in almost contemptuous terms. By the way, if information which reaches me from a good source in Manchester be true, even the Lancashire Millowners are beginning to be ashamed of their singular advocate. However that may be, here are not wanting signs of a reaction, and I have no doubt that public opinion will be still further alienated from the selfish individuals championed by Mr. Hallett when the 'transactions' of the Hygienic Congress are published. In the meantime, Dr. Bahadurji, the legate of the Bombay Millowners' Association, is by no means idle, and he intends to leave no stone unturned to correct the false impressions caused by the too long neglected lucubrations of the retired Public Works official. The 'Indian Mill Manager' scores a point when he complains of Mr. Hallett's copious extracts from the report of the Commission of 1884. 'That of 1890 covers the same ground, and deals with conditions as they exist, or are alleged to exist, in the present day. Why, therefore, go back to ancient history?' The writer smartly adds:—"Since, therefore, the Commission of 1884 deals with a bygone age, and that of 1890 has decided against Mr. Hallett, he is left, like the monkey, between two stools, and, I think, I must leave him for the present."

THE Government of India have published some papers relating to the discontinuance of the practice of granting ex-officio titles. The Resolution of September 6th, 1886, relating to such titles in the Public Works Department is cancelled, experience having shown that it will suffer to leave the Local Governments to take the initiative in recommending specially deserving officers for grant of honorific titles when they think it desirable to do so. Public Works officers and subordinates who have already received titles under the order of 1886 will retain them while they remain in the department.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"We are glad to hear from Gaya that the recent dissensions between the Mahomedans and Hindus in that town have been set at rest, thanks to the enlightenment of the leading men of each class, who have held out the olive branch to each other, and are doing their best to induce the rest of their co-religionists to follow their example and with every prospect of success. As usual, in these cases the recent feuds appear to have been the work of a few schemers on both sides, who saw their profit in the discord, and who would gladly awake the almost extinct excitement. But now that the good sense and public spirit of the leading men have asserted themselves the policy of the fire brands will in all probability be frustrated."

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1891.

MR. COTTON ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

THE reader may remember that at a recent meeting of the London East India Association, Mr. W. C. Macpherson, of the Bengal Civil Service, read a paper on Indian Agriculture. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper several distinguished Anglo-Indians took a leading part, and one of them was Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, who is now on leave in England. Mr. Cotton, we are exceedingly glad to find, expressed very sound views on the subject of Indian Agriculture. He reminded his hearers that during the past quarter of a century attempts had been continually made by the Government of India to improve agriculture and that innumerable experimental farms had been established and elaborate and costly departments had been created. These farms and departments, Mr. Cotton justly pointed out, have done more harm than good. He spoke nothing but the truth when he said that he did not believe, notwithstanding all the efforts which had been made and all the expense which had been incurred, that agriculture has been improved one jot or little in any part of India by official interference. Mr. Cotton, indeed, went further and stated in plain terms that his experience was that, far from the British official being able to teach the Indian cultivator agriculture, the ryot possesses an amount of knowledge and practical skill which no official can ever hope to acquire. These views are in perfect accord with those which the late lamented Sir Ashley Eden expressed in the famous Minute he recorded on the report of the Agricultural Department of the North-Western Provinces, which had been referred to him by the Government of Lord Lytton, or, in other words, by Sir John Strachey, as a model for his guidance in the matter of agricultural improvement. Sir Ashley wrote:—"I have for many years past followed with interest the various experiments which have from time to time been made under the orders of the Government of India, in respect to the establishment of model farms, and the conclusion which I have arrived at is that with scarcely a single exception, the experiments have signally failed, and that it has been shown that those who were employed to teach the people agriculture, had more to learn from the people than the people from them." Sir Ashley Eden categorically examined the improvements which the North-West Agricultural Department was said to have effected, and justly remarked:—"Many of the experiments relate to matter which can have no real bearing, direct or indirect, on agricultural improvements, and can certainly convey no lesson to the agricultural community; while those that have succeeded, such as the Pusah farm and the sugar mills, are successes of which uneducated and ignorant Bengal, and certain private European farms may clearly claim the credit." There can, indeed, be no justification for squandering money upon useless agricultural improvements, when many absolutely necessary reforms cannot be effected for want of funds.

Mr. Cotton took up an unassailable position when he pointed out that the attempts made by the Government of India to teach the people of the country agriculture are based on a profound forgetfulness of the essential elements of the case, viz., that the Indian ryot is extremely poor, and has not means to adopt the scientific improvements which English experience suggests. The highest authorities are agreed that the Indian cultivator has nothing to learn so far as non-scientific agriculture is concerned. This was distinctly admitted by Lord Mayo when he created the Etcetera Department twenty years ago. Dr. Voelcker, the well-known expert, who was sent out by the Secretary of State to enquire into the condition of Indian agriculture and to offer such suggestions

as might lead to its improvement, more particularly that which might result from the teachings of science, states in his article in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England that, "generally, the agriculture of India is, in my opinion, excellent; and how to improve it is a problem which is, I do not hesitate to say, a harder one than how to improve English agriculture. More than this, I have seen numerous cultivations combined with fertility of resource, on the part of the ryot or cultivating tenant, as is to be not within the best parts of our own country. The excellence of his cultivation is bounded not by the use he makes of his facilities; indeed it is wonderful how he does utilise what he has. Nor is it bounded by his want of knowledge, but by the existence or non-existence of the essential requisites to success. I therefore unhesitatingly dispose of the ideas which have been erroneously entertained that the ryot's cultivation is primitive and backward, and say that nearly all the attempts made in the past to teach him have failed because he understands far better than his would-be teacher the particular circumstances under which he has to pursue his calling." This is exactly the view we have always taken of this important question, and it affords us no small pleasure to find its soundness thoroughly established on the authority of an eminent scientific specialist like Dr. Voelcker. The enthusiastic agricultural reformer should clearly understand that in so far as non-scientific agriculture is concerned the Indian ryot has nothing to learn. And as regards scientific agriculture, it is utterly beyond the means of the ordinary cultivator in this country. The ryot whose object is to produce a satisfactory balance-sheet knows that improved farming is not always profitable. It must not be forgotten that a larger gross yield may be accompanied with smaller net profits. Artificial manures may increase the production but they are costly, and it is often a very nice question whether the increased production will balance the outlay. If this is found to be the practical difficulty in England, it is even more strongly the case in India.

The notion that in the development of agriculture lies the cure for all Indian ills, which for obvious reasons, finds so much favour with British manufacturers and merchants, was, we are glad to find, courageously opposed by Mr. Cotton in his speech under notice. He rightly holds that one of the most serious and dangerous evils which can befall India is the excessive extension of agricultural operations. It is true that India was always an essentially agricultural country; but there can be no doubt whatever that its connection with England has had the disastrous effect of increasing the proportion of the population which derives its sustenance from the soil. As one Indian industry has been destroyed after another by foreign competition, the people who were supported by it have been thrown upon the land for their means of subsistence. This state of things, Mr. Cotton pertinently observes, is incompatible with real material improvement. The tendency in India, as he points out, is for the urban population to diminish and for the agricultural population to increase, and is contrary to the tendency of prosperous countries. Mr. Cotton said:—"The natural tendency of things is to encourage agriculture because the economic relations between England and India have entirely changed during the last hundred years. What attracted Englishmen to India was not the produce of the soil, but the products of the loom. It was what we should now call piece-goods, the brocades, the silks, and other hand-made manufactures of the country, which first attracted Englishmen to India. It was from these sources that the East India Company in former times derived its wealth. The invention of machinery in England changed all that; we were able to produce the same commodities much more cheaply in England than we could obtain them from India; and instead of our now importing from India, the exportation of these goods from England to India annually amounts to twenty to twenty-five millions sterling in value. The conditions of trade have

changed, and what we now get from India is almost exclusively the produce of the soil. The natural tendency of things, therefore, is to encourage agriculture, and to put a stimulus and pressure upon the Indian ryots to improve their cultivation. That stimulus, in my opinion, goes further than is really desirable for the permanent welfare of the Indian people; and I am not able to recognise any obligation on the Indian Government to foster or develop it. If the Indian Government interferes at all—and I myself do not think that direct interference is called in one direction or the other—I should say, let it be in the direction of the encouragement of manufacturing industries." So long as local manufacturing industries are in a dying condition, there can be no improvement in the material condition of the country. Mr. Cotton has done an important service to the people of India by a bold, fearless expression of his opinion that it is not in the power of the Government of India to effect any real good by experiments in agriculture or by agricultural teaching; and that if the English rulers of the country are sincerely desirous of improving the natural condition of its population, they should give every possible encouragement to local manufacturing industries which are in an extremely depressed state and to the establishment of new ones. There is, however, good reason to fear that British manufacturers will not allow the Government of India to pursue this wise policy.

THE COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

THE recent distribution of prizes to the students of the Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill was witnessed by a large and representative gathering, including several members of the Indian Council, some distinguished Anglo-Indians and many friends and relatives of the students. In the absence of Lord Cross, who was prevented, at the last moment, from fulfilling his promise to attend, owing to pressure of public duties, Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, presided at the distribution. He opened the proceedings by calling upon Sir Alexander Taylor, the President of the College, to make his annual report. It appears that at the commencement of the Session, which was the twentieth year of the College life, the number of students in residence was 124, of whom 45 would soon be leaving. On the other hand, there were already 67 candidates for admission, who had complied with the requirements of the College examination, and some difficulty was anticipated in finding room for them all. The forty-five about to leave, the President pointed out, comprised engineering, telegraph and forest students. He explained that, under existing rules, those engineers who had won appointments in the Public Works Department in India, would, before going out, do duty, for twelve months on selected engineering works at home, with a view to improve their knowledge on the practical side, and make themselves acquainted with the manner in which work was supervised and carried out in England. The students in the Forest Branch now receive their practical instruction in Germany. We are told that last year Lord Cross obtained the lease of a plot of some 800 acres in Windsor Forest for the use of this branch; and that already upwards of 30,000 young trees had been planted. The President did not, however, state what has been the cost of these operations, and what would be the annual expenditure for maintenance including the salary of the officer, who has been placed in charge of the leased area. But there can be no doubt that the charge will be borne by the Indian taxpayer.

After the prizes had been given away, Sir John Gorst, according to the usual practice, addressed some observations to the students. He pointed out that prizes in after life did not always depend upon precisely the same qualities as those which gained at College, and that it sometimes happened that men whose College career had not been particularly brilliant, afterwards astonished the world by their ability and success. Sir John then said:—"Those men who

were entering the service of the Government of India in either the Public Works, Forestry, or Telegraph Departments were in his judgment much to be congratulated. They had open before them a clear and honourable career. As a member of Parliament, he had a practical knowledge of the immense number of young men educated and fitted for positions in life who could not find anything to do. Every week he received on the average from half-a-dozen to a dozen applications from men well trained for service, who had not succeeded in getting into the army or some other public service, and were strained for want of something to do. They, on the other hand, had the happiness of having their career assured and open before them, and it was one of the most honorable careers in which a man at the present day could possibly embark. He supposed it was a trite observation to make that in future history nothing perhaps would be more astonishing than the administration of the Indian Empire by England. It was, as far as his reading of history went, a unique example of the Government of one nation by another, entirely for the advantage and interest of the subject people. And to that unique and remarkable demonstration, those who went into the service of the Public Works, Telegraph and Forestry Departments in India would bring a very large and important contribution. It was true that their work would not lie among men, and would not be governed by political considerations. He should think, however, that that would be a cause of rejoicing rather than of regret. * * * Their work in India would not deal directly with the populations of those countries, but they were going to open out the land and make the material conditions of life there more advantageous and more prosperous, and they might hope that the results of their labours might not be swept away by revolution or agitation, or by a mistake which they might make in the estimation of the human forces with which they had to contend, but might hope that their work would be permanent and useful, and last for longer than they could hope to last themselves." Sir John Gorst was of course perfectly right in congratulating the passed students of the Coopers Hill College upon their entering the service of the Government of India with an assured and honourable career lying before them. Their guardians and friends, who know very well the difficulties which even well-educated young men experience in England in finding anything to do, will also undoubtedly share Sir John's views. But when the Coopers Hill men have served for few years in this country, and imbibed the ideas which prevail in Anglo-Indian officialdom, they will begin to think that they have done a very great benefit to the people of India by accepting Government service. They will forget completely the severe struggles which their brethren 'at home' were passing through, and bitterly complain that fat appointments did not fall to their lot with the rapidity desired by them. They will persuade themselves to believe that their valuable services cannot be sufficiently remunerated, and they will become discontented and think more of their so-called grievances than of the works entrusted to them.

Sir George Chesney, who was present on the occasion, next addressed the students. He availed himself of the opportunity to bear testimony to the success of Coopers Hill men in India. He said:—"It is satisfactory to see that the value of Coopers Hill is becoming every year more appreciated; the services of Coopers Hill men are eagerly sought for by private companies, and the Government of India now fully recognise that a thorough scientific education and the spirit of *esprit de corps* fostered by a place such as this, furnish a valuable equipment for employment in the public service." This view does not, however, accord with that which was expressed some time ago by the *Engineer*, a professional journal of high authority in England. Sir George Chesney gave some valuable advice to the young men who were then leaving the College. He counselled every one of them to cultivate from the outset of his career some pursuit, scientific or artistic, or literary, outside the range of his strictly professional duties. In the next place, he warned them against return-

ing home with empty pockets, as England is a hard place for the poor man. "Above all," continued Sir George, "remember the special responsibility under which the Englishman in India carries on his labours. Happily the character of the English in India never stood higher than at the present time, the ravings of a scurrilous and seditious Native Press notwithstanding; it is for you, gentlemen, to preserve, so far as in you lies, the traditions handed to you which have made the British name in India what it is, the highest guarantee for the maintenance of the Indian Empire." We do not care to say anything here regarding Sir George Chesney's uncalled-for remark on the character of the Native Press; but we earnestly hope that the valuable advice embodied in the foregoing passage will not be lost upon those to whom it was addressed.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

THE Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Progress Report of the Forest administration for the last financial year ending 31st March 1891, draws attention, in the first place, to certain important administrative reforms introduced by Mr. Dansey, the Officiating Conservator of forests. The system formerly prevailing was that Divisional Forest Officers, in addition to their ordinary duties, supervised the working of groups of subdivisions and, in some cases, even held direct charge of one or more of them. This has been abolished by the substitution of independent divisions, all directly under the Conservator. The new arrangement will have the effect of rendering the Divisional officers available for services respecting which paucity of officers was hitherto keenly felt. In place, therefore, of six Divisions or ten subdivisions, we have got altogether twelve independent Divisions. A separate Working Plans Division not being maintainable for paucity of officers, it is abolished and from henceforth arrangements will be made, when necessary, to depute selected officers for the preparation of working plans.

The Resolution next draws attention to some decrease in area in Forest Estates, which has taken place during the year under report, on account of the disforestation of certain lands for the extension of cultivation. There was a decrease of 6 square miles in the area of Reserved Forests, and 30 square miles in that of Protected Forests; but there was no change in Unclassed State Forests and waste lands. The Resolution advises the extension of the forest area in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts and also in Chota Nagpur, in order to meet the great demand for timber and fuel by the tea estates and the public there.

Mr. Dansey, in reviewing the present inefficient condition of the native portion of the executive Forest staff for Bengal, thinks it a matter deserving of consideration whether that portion should not be recruited from the more sturdy races of Northern and Central Bengal. The Resolution thereupon remarks:—"This is a serious assertion of the inferiority of the Bengali personnel in the Forest Service which the Lieutenant Governor has perused with regret. If the natives of Bengal cannot show themselves fit for the work required, it will be incumbent on Government to seek for better material elsewhere; but it is hoped that a greater encouragement of athletic exercises as a part of school education may help to train a generation which will not be liable to this reproach. In any case, Sir Charles Elliott has no wish to make a sudden change and will watch the working of the present system." In view of such a state of affairs, we cannot deplore too much the utter neglect of physical training in our schools and colleges, but at the same time we should wish that greater care should be taken in the selection of the men. There are of course in all classes of society 'strong men' and 'weak men', and the officer charged with the duty of selecting his men ought to know the qualifications which would fit them for the service required. We refuse to believe that qualified Bengalis cannot be got if sought for.

During the past year, the total number of prosecutions for breaches of the Forest Law was 203 against 120 in the previous year, and the number of cases compounded was 1961 against 2,524. The percentage of convictions increased, being 87 against 80 in the previous year. These figures do not speak well for the progress and improvement of Forest administration.

The Resolution remarks on the extremely inefficient supervision made by Mr. Green over the Jalpaiguri Division, of which he was in charge. It also takes notice of the conduct of Mr. Richardson, who was in charge of the Angul Division, in having delegated the duty of protecting the forests to a Forester wholly incompetent for the purpose. On account of these laxities, most destructive fires occurred in the specially protected areas of the Jalpaiguri and Angul Divisions.

There was an increase in the area of plantations during the year from 3,012 acres to 3,143 acres in Darjeeling, Kurseong, and Chittagong, and in cultural operations from 909 acres to 1,138 acres in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Orissa. The total outturn of Timber during the year was 8,332,421 cubic feet, of which 33,536 were removed departmentally, 8,224,361 were removed by purchasers, and 74,524 were free grants; against 44,173, 10,172,896, and 21,739 the corresponding figures for the previous year. The large decrease in the quantity of timber removed by purchasers is ascribed by Mr. Dansey to indiscriminate fellings over wide areas, which have exhausted the valuable timber in accessible areas; and he recommends the view, that fellings should be carried on over selected areas by rotation. The Lieutenant-Governor having approved of this view, has authorised the preparation of a working plan in which the total area will be divided into distinct blocks for annual operations.

The financial results have not been prosperous last year. The gross receipt was Rs. 7,27,392-3-3 against Rs. 7,68,717-9-0 in 1889-90. The expenditure was Rs. 4,04,287-14-1 against Rs. 3,90,264-9-7 in the previous year. The loss for 1890-91 was Rs. 71,558-10-10 against Rs. 83,296-6-5 for 1889-90. The surplus profit therefore has been Rs. 3,23,104-5-2 against Rs. 3,78,452-15-5 or less by Rs. 55,349 than in the preceding year. Compared, however, with the average of the five years ending 31st March 1890, there was an increase of Rs. 42,064 in the surplus profits. This shows that there has been a general progress in the income. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed a wish that the officiating Conservator will not, in his zeal to improve his department, forget the necessity of contributing to the general revenue of the Province.

THE INCOME-TAX RESOLUTION.

As might be expected, the mercantile community took strong objections to the recent Resolution of the Bengal Government on Income tax. The Trades Association forwarded the following representation to the Chief Secretary to the Government:—

The attention of the Calcutta Trades Association has been directed to the resolution of the Government of Bengal as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, on the administration of the income-tax for the year 1890-91, and I am instructed to offer the following remarks.

2. The Association feels that it would be failing in its duty to the large English community it represents, if it did not protest most strongly against the Resolution, which has travelled beyond the lines on which the working of a tax, such as the Income-tax, should be reviewed, and contains much both as to matter and manner which should have found no place in such a document. The Association has come to this conclusion only after due consideration, and it cannot but regret that the expression of this opinion should have been rendered necessary by any act of his Honor's Government.

3. I am to remark that the resolution, while professing to review the administration of a department of the State, worked professedly in terms of the strictest privacy, proceeds by the enumeration of details of a confidential nature, to the commission of what may be justly considered a breach of confidence which has startled the public, and has given cause for considerable irritation and annoyance. The committee submit that if, while confiding this tax to be "based on a series of more or less accurate guesses," the Government can simultaneously with such a declaration, deliberately commit itself to an act which is felt, and justly felt, to be a violation of the

secrecy which should be observed in matters of a purely personal nature, it cannot be surprised if the feeling of repugnance with which the tax is held becomes thereby greatly intensified.

4. But while protesting against so unusual a proceeding as the publication of matters which the writer of the resolution has chosen to describe as "interesting data," the Committee would respectfully ask his Honor whether there is any warrant for the serious reflections which are contained in paragraph 5 on the honesty of the mercantile classes. Those classes are charged with combating the tax by the preparation of fictitious accounts, while the secrecy observed by them in their business affairs (and not less strictly it is presumed by Governments themselves) is characterized as a "peculiarity" which is to be regarded with suspicion in dealing with their books. The Committee are strongly of opinion that this indiscriminate condemnation of the mercantile classes is warranted neither by the statistics quoted in the resolution nor by actual facts, and I am therefore to express the regret of the Association that such an unwarranted and sweeping should have been made on so large and important a accusation section of tax-paying community.

5. In the same document which has been given to the public containing disclosures amounting almost to the betrayal of a trust, and aspersions on a community but lately referred to by the Governor-General in Council as one which "contributes materially to the Income tax revenue," there appears the somewhat inconsistent injunction that the tax should be "discreetly administered." It is pitant, however, from the facts which have come before the Association in the resolution under notice that its preparation has been marked by a deplorable absence of that discretion which the Government enjoins, and that public are not without strong grounds for dissatisfaction and complaint.

Requesting that you will be good enough to place this letter before his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.—I have the honor to be, Sir your most obedient servant,

E. HICKIE,

Secy., Calcutta Trades Association.

Though much of the complaint was well-founded, the representation strikes one as very strongly worded. Immoderation sometimes thwarts the best of objects and the agitation against the Tax loses public sympathy.

The passage that gave most offence is as follows:—"The fact, that the practice of filing regular accounts is on the increase, tends of itself to arouse the suspicion that the mercantile classes are setting themselves to combat the income-tax with civilised weapons, and that many of these accounts are especially prepared for the purpose of being filed in appeals against the assessment. Next year's reports should deal specially with the justice or otherwise of this apprehension." Upon this the *Englishman* observed:—"It is to be hoped that since so grave a charge has been recorded, the report of the coming year will deal most fully and exhaustively with the subject. There is, in fact, no longer a choice in the matter; but it is for every reason to be regretted that such an allegation should ever have been made. The charge is of that peculiar character, that it can neither be substantiated nor effectively refuted, and as such, even though the circumstantial evidence be never so convincing, it should find no place in a Government document. That there is any ground whatever for the insinuation that the mercantile community of Bengal is systematically evading the income-tax by carefully prepared balance-sheets, we unhesitatingly refuse to believe. But in any case, assuming for the sake of argument that some instances of the kind have occurred, so sweeping an assertion as that to which the resolution is committed should never have been put forward unless accompanied with full and convincing proof. It must not be forgotten that it is to the mercantile classes that the British Empire, not only in India but throughout the world, owes its origin and its permanence. The scrupulous integrity of the British merchant has done more to make the name of England respected in all corners of the globe than the genius of her statesmen or even the valour of her soldiers; and it is no light matter, on mere suspicion bred of official zeal, thus publicly to asperse his good name. Such niceties of cynicism as the expression 'civilised weapons' are, we need scarcely point out, not only unsuited to so grave a subject, but are out of place in an official document of any kind."

The European mercantile community has however now made up with the Government of Bengal. The indignant representation of the Trades Association was followed by a friendly deputation from the Chamber of Commerce and Sir Charles Elliott with his usual tact threw

oil over the troubled waters. The deputation was headed by the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, President of the Chamber, and was received by His Honor at Darjeeling. Mr. Mackay said:—

Para. 5 of the Resolution accused the mercantile classes in a general way of keeping fictitious accounts with which to combat the Income Tax, and the Chamber of Commerce felt that this was casting a most undeserved aspersion on the commercial community, and they hoped the Lieutenant-Governor would do what lay in his power to remove the painful impression created. Again, in para. 12 statements were made which tend to give a clue to the incomes of individuals, and there is a violation of that confidence which the public have a right to expect shall be observed by the Government in dealing with so delicate a question as the administration of the Income Tax.

His Honor's reply was of course cautious and guarded. He admitted that the sentences in Para 5 complained of, were badly worded, and did not express the real intention of the Government.

He asked the deputation to accept his assurance and convey it to the Chamber that the observations in the Resolution were not meant to apply to firms such as those represented by the Chamber or Trades Association, or, in fact, to any firms which have been in the habit of keeping regular books, and it was because they were altogether outside his thoughts at the time of writing that he did not expressly exclude them from the application of his remarks. In regard to the comments made in the Resolution upon the earnings of certain classes of the people, the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that they are based solely on the figures published every year by the Board of Revenue, which have always been open to the public. But as it now appears that there are objections to publishing or commenting on the figures owing to the fact, which the Lieutenant-Governor regretted he was not aware of, that in a comparatively limited community like that of the mercantile and professional classes in Calcutta it might be possible to identify conjecturally a considerable number of the persons referred to, the Lieutenant-Governor had proposed to the Government of India that the figures should be treated confidentially in the future. His Honor expressed a hope that the course proposed would remove all causes for complaint.

It will be noticed that the Lieutenant-Governor's modification applies only to a certain section of the mercantile community and the resolution remains untouched as regards the others. This will be considered as hardly satisfactory and will give point to the gathering agitation, though the European merchants may now be again as loath to join it as ever. Sir Charles himself is in favour of some important modifications and these at all events will have to be made. The agitation, therefore, we are afraid, will not be dropped.

THE SEQUELÆ OF THE BANGABASI CASE.

In referring to the happy termination of the *Bangabasi* case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has inadvertently made certain statements which are incorrect in some important points. We feel it our duty to set them right, and we are sure our contemporary will accept the correction in the spirit in which it is offered.

Speaking of the settlement of the case the *Patrika* observes:

The first attempt at negotiations fell through for want of time. When the Jury was discharged by the Chief Justice, the negotiations were re-commenced. It is Sir Charles Elliott, who has got the highest credit from the India Government, for this amicable settlement. Certainly His Honor ought to get it; but this much is also certain that the settlement could never have been carried out successfully but for the exertions of Sir John Edgar.

Sir Charles Elliott, from his position, had to act from the background, but Sir John Edgar made this case also a personal question. He was determined to have the case amicably settled; and he succeeded, as all honest endeavours in the interests of peace must always succeed, under the Providence of God.

Sir Charles Elliott and Sir John Edgar were heartily of opinion that the case should be settled out of Court. This was also the wish of the most important sections of the public. So, Sir John agreed no sooner was the matter proposed to him. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore represented the public and Sir John the Government; and the preliminaries were at once settled. It was settled that the *Bangabasi* people should submit an apology; that the most important Native papers in a body should support it; and that the B. I. Association must also join in that recommendation.

The Maharaja Bahadur had two difficulties before him. The *Bangabasi* people firmly refused to plead guilty to the charge of entertaining seditious intentions, and the members of the Press refused to form themselves into a body. The first difficulty was removed in this way. Sir John Edgar agreed to be satisfied if the accused would admit that their language was disrespectful and

unjustifiable. To this the *Bangabasi* people agreed readily, and most gladly.

There is a confusion here regarding occurrences which preceded and those which followed the trial. We have the authority of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., for stating that when a proposal for settlement was made before the trial by the friends of the *Bangabasi* to Government, Sir John Edgar pointed out that the primary object of Government in instituting criminal proceedings against the paper was to ascertain whether the present law was sufficient to deal with seditious writings. It was not from vindictive feelings that the proceedings were instituted, and that, therefore, no settlement was possible before the object aimed at was obtained. It was for this reason that he insisted upon obtaining a verdict one way or the other. It did not matter whether the finding was 'guilty' or 'not guilty.' When the Chief Justice in giving his charge laid down the law, and the majority of the Jury agreed in their verdict, the friends of the *Bangabasi* again approached the Government for a settlement. The manner in which the trial terminated did away with the condition which was previously insisted upon, and it was only now that Sir John Edgar consented to consider the question of accepting an apology without a formal plea of guilty. We are also bound to state that Sir John Edgar did not stipulate about any conditions regarding either the British Indian Association or the Native Press Association supporting the prayer of the conductors of the *Bangabasi*. The proposal about these two Associations recommending mercy was made to him by the authorities of those two bodies and approved by him. But he distinctly said that unless the memorial from those two bodies were explicit, unambiguous and emphatic, it would be much better not to send them. It was only when an assurance was given to him that these memorials would be emphatic that he entertained the proposal. He clearly gave the friends of the *Bangabasi* to understand, however, that he acted solely on his own behalf, and all that he could at any time say was that he was willing to recommend the Government to adopt his views, but he could not say whether they would be accepted.

We have frankly stated the facts as they occurred, and we have no doubt our contemporary of the *Patrika* will, in the light of these facts, modify the statements made by him.

Latest News and Notes.

His Excellency the Viceroy will hold a levee at the Government House, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 5th of December, and their Excellencies will hold a drawing-room on Thursday, the 10th of December, both at 9-30 P.M.

The Honorable Justice Beverley having left for Darjeeling on Monday last, the Hon'ble Justice Tottenham sat with Mr. Justice Amir Ali on the Vacation Bench on Wednesday and Saturday and will continue to act for Mr. Justice Beverley during his absence from Calcutta.

We are informed that serious discontent has been caused among certain clerks in the office of Mr. Baker, the District Magistrate of the 24-Pargunnas, by an order issued by the latter, transferring their services to the Census Office during the Durga Puja holidays. We can well understand that such an order must have been issued under pressure of work and on promise of compensatory holidays being given in future. It is a great pity, however, that the poor clerks should be forcibly kept out of the enjoyment of the Durga Puja holidays, which means much more than temporary cessation of work and for the loss of which there can be no adequate compensation. We hope Mr. Baker will see his way to make less objectionable arrangements.

THE Manipur Princes will embark for Port Blair on the 9th instant. It is stated that they will be treated as privileged convicts from the beginning and will be allowed to earn their own living instead of being subjected to hard labour, as is done in the beginning.

THE *Times*, in referring to the withdrawal of the proceedings against the *Bangabasi*, says that the Government of India was right in suing the paper, and then stopping the action when its authority had been vindicated.

MYSTERY of dates is still puzzling the *Mirror*, and he invokes the aid of the *Hindoo Patriot* for its solution, and makes sundry other appeals and insinuations. The virtue of judging between "the giver and the taker," is developed in him marvellously now-a-days. His judgment, however, is not clear on all points, and he has to frame long strings of questions in elucidation of matters, which appear to him to be shrouded in mystery. While disavowing all pretensions to "patriotism," the *Mirror* wants the *Patriot* to set himself up as his monitor. We would have gladly humoured our contemporary, if we could afford time and space to do so. It must be very painful to the *Mirror* that the bulk of the Press, whether native or European, do not share the *Mirror's* idea of "humiliation" and "independence." The settlement of the *Bangabasi* case in which the Press Association largely aided, is welcomed, the *Mirror* bitterly feels, by people who are not "Secretaries to the British Indian Association and Presidents of the Press Association," and who care no more for being "the same individual" and for "proverbial official pats" than the *Mirror* himself. An honest use of its "Exchanges" would enable the *Mirror* to reflect public opinion faithfully if he has a mind to do so. The Press Association knows its duty and has done it, and will do it again, if need be, in spite of the ramblings of those who do not wish it well.

PUBLIC meetings are being held in various parts of the country for appointment of delegates to the Provincial Conference. The delegates will also represent their respective localities in the Industrial Conference. The appeal of the standing Committee of the Congress at Calcutta is also being freely responded to.

MR. Stephens, the head and centre of the Fenian organisation, has returned to Dublin after twenty-six years' outlawry. He declares that his political opinions are unchanged.

THE Government of Zanzibar will shortly be remodelled. Chiefs of Departments will be nominated, and a definitive Budget will be drawn up. The executive and revenue control will be in the hands of the English officials.

M. RIBOT has made an important speech at Bapaume, in which he affirmed pointedly the existence of an understanding between France and Russia which it was the resolve of France only to profit by, for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. He spoke of the pacific policy of the Czar, and alluded to the gratifying welcome which the French fleet had met with at Portsmouth and other places as a proof that France had regained her position in Europe. General Caprivi, also in the course of an ultra-pacific speech at Osnabruck, declared that no Sovereign in Europe desires war.

THE Bankers of Berlin joined with Parisian Bankers in issuing the Russian loan of twenty millions sterling, which, it was recently announced, would be raised in France. This was regarded as an additional symptom of peace. Owing, however, to public feeling in Germany the Bankers of Berlin have withdrawn from taking part in the issue of the new Russian loan. The betrothal of the young King Alexander of Serbia to Princess Helene of Montenegro, which

also was looked upon politically as of importance is denied.

THE *Times* Paris correspondent stated that Russia and Persia are arranging a treaty for commercial union from which other Powers are to be excluded, the political clauses of the treaty implying Russian tutelage. There was said to be a scheme under consideration to unite the Khanates under the hegemony of Russia so as to bring about a federation of Central Asia. This statement also has been denied. Contradictory reports like these have been made throughout the week.

MR. James William Lowther, member for Penrith, has been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The guesses about Mr. Maclean and others are thus idle.

THE Government of the Argentine Republic has issued a decree authorising a forced paper currency with a gold premium of 150 per cent. Payments in gold have been suspended for two years. A new monetary unit has been adopted and the Government is coining silver nickel.

It is stated that the Udaipur Darbar proposes making a railway line from Chitore to Udaipur, and will provide the necessary funds for construction of the line. Surveys are in progress.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Indian and English postal authorities have arranged to reduce the rate of postage for newspapers to half an anna for two ounces. The change will come into force forthwith, and will apply to all countries within the Postal Union.

FASTING is an essentially Hindu institution from a religious point of view, based upon the *yoga* system and is intimately connected with physical reasons. Moslem and Roman Catholic Christians have, of course, taken to it though not to the same extent as Hindus. In England fasting heroes in the Aquarium and Crystal Palace have been visited by thousands of people, who readily pay handsome gate-money. The "record" has nearly been beaten in India. According to a Bombay telegram, two Jain ascetics have completed fasts for 61 and 68 days respectively, and were visited by about 25,000 people. The two *gurus* were in excellent health and cordially returned the greetings of their visitors. The principal bazaars were closed in commemoration of the event, and 6,000 Jains fasted one day to evidence their respect for them.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the commencement of work on the Gauhati-Lumding Branch of the Bengal-Assam Railway, and also on the Lumding-Dimapur section. The control is placed under the Director-General of Railways.

ON return from leave, Mr. P. Nolan, the Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government, will vacate that appointment and assume charge of the Rajshahye division in succession to Mr. Lewis, who retires from the service immediately afterwards and will then enter that of the Cooch Behar State, as Manager of the *raj*, displacing Colonel Evans-Gordon, who then goes to Palamow as Deputy Commissioner. Mr. F. M. Halliday, the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, retires from the Civil Service on the 20th instant. The choice of his successors is said to lie between Mr. C. C. Stevens, Commissioner of the Patna division, and Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, the Opium Agent at Benares.

GHEE adulteration, which justly alarmed Calcutta some time ago, is just as prevalent as before. The Chairman of the Corporation has drawn the attention of Government to the great difficulty experienced in the working of the provisions of sections 363 and 364 of the Municipal Act as bear-

ing on the sale of adulterated ghee. There are places in and around Calcutta where this ghee is manufactured, and the Act confers no powers on the Municipality to deal with such cases. There is no provision in the Act under which adulterated ghee found in a manufactory can be seized. Second, the magistrates sometimes require, as a condition precedent to conviction, that pure ghee shall have been demanded of a vendor. On the second point there has been a lengthy correspondence between the Municipality and the Government, which has ended in the suggestion that should a magistrate, in any future case, interpret the law in such a way as to render it ineffective, a test case should be taken up to the High Court, and that if the High Court take the same view of the case as the magistrate, the question should then be referred again to the Government in order that the law may be amended. The highly Pickwickian view of law entertained by the Calcutta Magistracy, may not commend itself to the High Court. In the meanwhile ghee is by no means the only adulterated article of food. If one knew what "mustard oil" and many other articles consist of one would give them up in no time. But the inevitable must be accepted.

THE following notification appears in Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette*:

In paragraph 13 of the Resolution, No. 294, dated the 21st April, 1891, recorded by the Bengal Government on the subject of the reorganization of the Sibpore Engineering College, it was stated—"The Lieutenant-Governor is also prepared to guarantee that four appointments in the upper subordinate grade of the Public Works Department shall annually be given to qualified students of the College who have graduated in Engineering at the Calcutta University, and successfully passed the subsequent period of practical training." The intention of that paragraph was that the ordinary number of vacancies occurring annually in appointments of the above class should be filled from candidates educated at the Sibpore Engineering College, and it was calculated that on an average four vacancies occur every year: but it was not intended that Government should bind itself to a promise that so many as four vacancies will invariably take place every year for all future time. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly directs that for the above passage of the resolution quoted, the following shall be substituted:—"The Lieutenant-Governor is also prepared to direct that all appointments in the upper subordinate grade of the Public Works Department made by the Government of Bengal shall be made from students of the Sibpore Engineering College who have graduated in Engineering at the Calcutta University, and successfully passed the subsequent period of practical training."

This may be taken as an improvement on the whole, for if there be more than four vacancies the Sibpur students will get them all. It would be impossible certainly to create vacancies.

THE death of Dr. Sasi Bhusan Dey, in June before last, under most painful circumstances, must still be fresh in our readers' memory. His sorrowing friends have decided to raise a memorial in his honor, which for the present takes the shape of a memorial tablet to be placed at the *Saheb Band* lake at Purulia, where the deceased was drowned. The tablet which is of white marble with deep black borders, is in the best style of Messrs. Murdoch and Co., of this city, and bears the following inscription:—

In memory of
Sasi Bhusan Day, M. B.
of Calcutta
who, with his nephew Girindralal Bose,
was drowned in the lake below, on the
18th June 1890.
This Tablet is raised
by sorrowing friends, in loving
remembrance of his amiable nature,
quick sympathies, unaffected
humility and earnest devotion to duty.

Born 23rd October, 1860
Died 18th June, 1890

"Blessed are the pure in heart:
for they shall see God."

The tablet is the gift of the Calcutta friends of the deceased to Purulia, the inhabitants of which have volunteered to bear the costs of a suitable stone pillar, for the tablet to be fixed upon. It is in contemplation also to establish a medal or a scholarship in the Calcutta Medical College, in his memory.

PRINCE Nyungoke, a Burmese refugee, who was located in Calcutta for sometime was removed to Baharampur on Sunday before last, in pursuance to recent orders of Government. Besides house allowance, the Prince is in receipt of a monthly maintenance of 1,000 Rs. He is a brother of the Myngoon Prince who was in receipt of a similar allowance and forfeited it since his escape to the French territories. They are all half-brothers of King Theebaw.

FROM death to discharge is a somewhat far cry and yet the High Court has passed orders discharging a Bramhan youth of Jhapurdah near Howrah, who was sentenced to death on the serious and hateful charge of having killed his own mother. The jury and the judge at the Howrah Sessions Court believed the evidence which was totally disregarded and rejected at the High Court. This is one of those inexplicable mysteries of legal machinery which must puzzle on-lookers for all times to come, and if the doomed man was not plucky enough to appeal, he might ere this have swung on the gallows, without, as now seems, Society being any way benefited by it. This is by no means the first case that an accused has been literally saved from the gallows by means of the very machinery, another portion of which had erroneously condemned him. Every one sentenced to death has not the means to appeal and in every case where an appeal is preferred, able advocacy like that of Mr. Monmohun Ghosh is not available. It may safely therefore be assumed that some do die on the gallows every year who do not deserve it. As a matter of form, no doubt, every death sentence comes up to the High Court for confirmation. But unless the accused is properly represented, the case does not and cannot receive that amount of attention and care as would otherwise be possible. Such difference in the result of judicial deliberations points strongly to the necessity of greater caution and circumspection being exercised in the lower Courts. In less important cases people sentenced to rigorous imprisonment have often been let off by the High Court on appeal or motion, which sentences would certainly have stood good but for such appeal or motion. These cases have grown somewhat frequent of late which either shows that the High Court has grown more fond of interfering with the lower Courts needlessly—which is not at all likely by the way—or that the lower Courts are not doing their duty properly in all cases and do not heed the rulings of the High Court. It is high time the matter was looked into. Administration of justice should not be allowed to degenerate into a game of chance.

At the Legislative meeting, held at Simla, on Thursday, the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books was presented and the bill was passed. The reports of the Select Committee on the Punjab and Burma Municipal Bills were also presented. The Hon. Sir A. Miller introduced a Bill to amend the Upper Burma Laws Act of 1886.

DORABJEE Dhunjibhoy Shroff, late Assistant Manager of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, who stood charged at the fourth Criminal Sessions of Bombay with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 33,000, Rs. 19,000, and Government Paper valued at Rs. 245,000, was unanimously found not guilty of the first two charges, and in reference to the third was found not guilty by a majority of 6 to 3, the latter recommending him to mercy on the ground that the books of the Company had been kept in a very lax manner. Justice Bayley concurred with the verdict and ordered the prisoner to be discharged. The accused took the same plea that had been taken in the Chartered Bank case here and the contributory negligence of the Company has aided in his escape. The prosecution failed, as far as can be seen, owing to their inability to prove what particular sums were misappropriated on what particular days. This is an unsatisfactory state of things by so far as businessmen

are concerned and some change in the law seems to be necessary for the protection of the public. An Assurance Company should hardly conduct business on the lax system disclosed by the trial. But the cashier may be taken to be one of those responsible for keeping the books and he should not have been allowed to benefit by his own fraud. As the public had been assured while the embezzlement came into light, the insurers will not be affected by it.

ALTHOUGH the Bengal-Nagpur railway has been in existence for sometime, it has not been quite successful so far in drawing off traffic from the rival line, though the latter is more circuitous and expensive. As an additional inducement, the third class fare has been reduced from two and-a-half to two pies per mile. But the upper classes also have to receive similar concessions and part reforms will not do. The arrangements also have to be improved much in all departments, before the East Indian and the G. I. P. lines are deserted. The management ought to appreciate this as soon as possible.

WE cannot too often recur to the railway outrages that have been justly agitating the public of late and the Government cannot too earnestly look into this grievance. According to a correspondent, Railway outrages are as rampant as ever and show no signs of being checked. He says "no sooner is the Howrah outraging case closed than the Jubbulpore case transpires, and no sooner is the latter closed than a fresh outrage has been committed at Assansole. The victim is a young Bengali lady who was taken out from the third-class female reserved carriage, and outrages were committed by night with the help of a railway watchman. As the matter has not yet been reported to any authority of the railway, if some higher authority with police officials come to inspect the case, the fact will easily be ascertained. Mr. Clarke, the station master, is investigating the matter." The facts of this case are not yet fully known and no particulars are forthcoming except that these railway servants are implicated. The investigation is going on and it is to be hoped that condign punishment will be awarded to the offending scoundrels. In the meantime it is satisfactory that some offenders about Jamalpur have been caught and punished, as appears from the following:—

An apprentice employed in the railway workshops at Jamalpur was charged with assaulting a girl of fifteen who was travelling alone in a ladies' reserved compartment. Together with a fellow apprentice, the prisoner obtained access to the compartment by walking along the footboard, and subsequently dropped off the train before its arrival at Jamalpur. They had their faces muffled with handkerchief and were traced with difficulty. His companion made a full confession, and when brought up for trial the principal offender also confessed. In sentencing him to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the Magistrate commented strongly upon the inadequate protection which the East Indian Railway Company provides against assaults of this character, and said he found it necessary to express himself in the strongest terms on the case; for if offence like this were to continue with impunity, it would be impossible for people to allow their wives and daughters to travel by train without a male escort. The communications provided by the Railway for protection in such cases were most inadequate, and therefore it rested with the law alone to restore public security by imposing an exemplary punishment to deter others from the commission of such dastardly outrages. The prisoner had, by his act, brought shame upon the young lady whom he had attacked, dishonour and sorrow upon his father and family, and disgrace upon European name that he bore.

Adequate as the sentence would be considered under ordinary circumstances, it is wholly disproportionate to the gravity of the case. The girl has been dishonored for life and the punishment ought to have been commensurate with the gravity of the results of the crime. A sweeper who attempted an assault upon an European lady some time ago in Calcutta, was punished to eight years' rigorous imprisonment, considering the peculiar relationship existing between the accused and the victim and an exemplary punishment like this should certainly have been inflicted in the case in question. Who will protect railway passengers if the railway servants will be the oppressors and none but railway servants thoroughly acquainted with

the working of the line can plan and execute bold misdeeds like this. Not only actual offenders but those that try to screen them and baffle justice, should be exemplarily punished. But for the offenders being railway servants, detection and punishment of these crimes would not be so difficult, if indeed these crimes were otherwise possible. It seems to be much safer to travel in male compartments than in ladies' reserve. But general reserve arrangements ought to be improved and by way of removing the panic that justly exists greater facilities ought to be afforded in all the classes for reserving compartments by family parties. The rules as to reserve at present are very hard and fast and they ought to be relaxed. Public mind has been seriously agitated over this matter and not without just cause. It behoves the railway authorities to do everything in its power to set it at rest.

MR. E. H. COWIE, officiating Government Solicitor, having proceeded to Hyderabad in connection with the "Imperial" Diamond case Mr. C. N. Manuel, attorney, will carry on the duties of Crown Solicitor during his absence. The Simla Commission has been executed and the Manager of the Alliance Bank there has been examined. A second Commission has been issued at the instance of the defence for examination of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the Resident of Hyderabad. It was stated that as Sir Auckland Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, will be leaving India shortly, and it is probable that Sir D. Fitzpatrick would succeed him, it would be very prejudicial to the defence, if, when the time arrived, it was found that this was the case. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick on the other hand, is said to be about to go away from India soon on leave. It is understood that the Resident is not to be examined before the Nizam who will be examined to-day. A Secunderabad telegram, dated the 30th instant, states:—"The Commission to examine the Nizam in the Imperial Diamond case will consist of Mr. J. A. Crawford, First Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, President, with Mr. A. M. Dunn and another as members. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has been summoned as one of the witnesses for the defence. The diamond was insured on the journey from Calcutta to Hyderabad for Rs. 14,000." The High Court has set aside the order of the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta declining to direct that the whole of the stolen property should be brought into Court, and he has been ordered to proceed according to law. No question of Mr. Burder's lien over the "stolen property" has of course been yet decided.

THE good people of Hyderabad are much exercised at the prospect of the degeneration of their beloved ruler by having to give his evidence in the Jacob case. His Highness the Nizam has taken this opportunity of issuing a manifesto in the Hyderabad Government Gazette in the shape of an open letter to His Excellency the Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Prime Minister. It is a long document in which the Nizam assures his "well beloved subjects of all classes and ranks, nobles, jagirdars, soldiers and people in general, whom he looks upon as his children, that there is nothing wrong or derogatory in His Highness's giving evidence towards the ends of justice." Some bearings of the case and the policy of its institution are also discussed. We cannot make room for the whole but the following extracts may prove of interest:—

Every step taken by my officials in this matter has been taken with my knowledge and approval, and that it is my pleasure that the law should take its course, whatever the result may prove to be. The fact, in brief, is that Mr. Jacob came to me highly recommended, and I was led to place in him greater trust than he deserved. The result was that he acted in such a manner that it became necessary to take criminal proceedings against him. Assuming that this could have been done in one of the Courts here, it was nevertheless found more expedient to institute proceedings at Calcutta, with the result that the diamond was at once recovered, together with a considerable sum of money, from Mr. Jacob and placed in deposit, and Mr. Jacob himself was arrested and only enlarged on bail pending trial. As for the Commission, it is not perhaps generally known to the people of Hyderabad that it has been issued at the request of my own lawyers, a request preferred with my

knowledge and approval. It was the opinion of the best legal authorities engaged on my behalf that my evidence was absolutely necessary in order to complete the case. The same necessity would have arisen had the case been tried in Hyderabad, since my own courts are not now what they were at one time, being presided over by able and conscientious judges who would never have decided the case in the absence of my evidence. It may be said, however, that it was worth while risking the loss caused by Mr. Jacob's conduct, in order to save myself from the supposed indignity of giving evidence; but a little reflection will show that such a course would in the first place have amounted to holding out a premium to other persons to act as Mr. Jacob has done, and furthermore the people of Hyderabad would have been confirmed in an erroneous estimate of the dignity of their Sovereign equally foreign to the faith of a true Mussulman and his most cherished traditions. As for the usage of the world and the custom sanctioned by other princes and rulers, it is only necessary to refer to his Imperial Highness the Prince of Wales, who appeared in person more than once before some of the English courts, to give evidence.

The Nizam may be quite right in vindicating his own action and his ministers' and officers' conduct. But one cannot help thinking that the publication of the manifesto, about the merits of which we for the present say nothing, is premature and inconvenient. It is a sort of address on behalf of the prosecution out of Court which must tend to prejudice the defence though it may be His Highness' earnest desire that Mr. Jacob, whatever cause His Highness may have of complaint against him, should have a fair trial and the fullest opportunity of defending himself. His Highness' subjects might well have afforded to wait for his explanation till the trial was over. In the meantime the *Statesman* says:—

"We had completed arrangements for furnishing readers of the *Statesman* with a telegraphic report of the proceedings, when we telegram only last evening that our representative applying to the Resident for the necessary permit to be present in the Court, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, although himself the President of the Commission, referred him to the Nizam's officials. Application was accordingly made to Mr. Medhi Hassan, the Nizam's Home Secretary, who informed our correspondent that it had been determined to exclude all press representatives from the sittings of the Commission. It would be interesting to know the reasons for this decision, and we may possibly recur to the subject. Meanwhile we shall endeavour, by whatever means, to obtain an adequate report of the proceedings, to place before our readers."

Reports "by whatever means" are not always accurate or satisfactory, and there is no reason why this closed door business should be tolerated, or why the Nizam's officials should insist on it.

We are glad to learn that the new Holkar College has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the B. A. standard.

THE case against the second batch of the Shambazar rioters has been closed and the Judge will charge the Jury to-day. The other cases have been postponed to the 20th October by the orders of the High Court. Appeals have been preferred in the first case.

BARON REUTER sends two contradictory reports. According to one the Duke of Connaught succeeds Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India next spring. According to the next there is no truth in the report.

THE National Liberal Federation Congress has been opened at Newcastle. An elaborate programme has been adopted by the Federation including measures for the payment of Members of Parliament, Rural Reforms, Local Option, Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland and Reform of the House of Lords. A resolution on the eight hours' question was excluded. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, addressing the meeting said he was convinced a liberal victory was approaching. The British occupation of Egypt was a cause of weakness, and he would rejoice if Lord Salisbury, before the overthrow of the Government, would settle the question. But the Government would probably bequeath it to its successors. He thought it better to defer amending the constitution of the House of Lords, and advised a great effort being made by the Liberal party to extend the labour representation in the Commons. Parliament, he said, must charge electoral expenses to the

rates. In conclusion, he urged the Liberals to exercise great caution before adopting compulsory limitation as to the hours of labour. The Congress Committee in England will probably succeed in making the Federation consider the Congress proposition for improvement of administration in India.

It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that Messrs Vafadis and Co., of 4 Dalhousie Square, sole Agents of the well-known firm of S. Berger of Vienna, have got out fire-proof Iron safes of a novel design. These safes are 'fitted with strong bolts passing on all directions and different kinds of patent locks, amongst which there is a Patent Push lock whose peculiarity is not to leave the key in its place when the door is opened.' They will be of great use to those who want "reliable safes."

It is considered probable that a Bacteriological Laboratory will be started at the Lahore Veterinary College. What happened to the Shibpur and Puna experiments that were pronounced to be a success?

At a quarterly meeting of the Sovabazar Benevolent Society, held on Friday before last, Maharaj-Kumar Bejoy Krishna Bahadur was elected President *vice* the late Maharaj-Kumar Nil Krishna Bahadur.

THE Steward of the Medical College Hospital is said to have assaulted without any provocation several boys playing in the College field. We hear Dr. Birch, the Principal, has taken up the matter. In a recent case against Military students he expressed his determination to set his foot on rowdiness. There is no doubt he will punish the Steward, if he be guilty.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the Zemindars of Purneah and Bhagalpur, was held at Purneah on Wednesday to form an Association for the purpose of safe-guarding the interests of Zemindars, at which the following resolutions were passed:—*First*, that an Association be formed with head-quarters in Calcutta and branches in the Mofussil for the protection of Zemindars' interests and to deal with all matters relating to Zemindary in every way. *Second*, that Government be memorialised to protect Zemindars against the proposed cadastral survey, and to draw its attention to the harm that has already resulted from the introduction of the Survey. *Third*, that those few Zemindars that are not present and are not represented owing to their not having received notice be informed of this meeting and invited to become members, and that copies of the proceedings of this meeting be translated into the vernacular and circulated. The cadastral survey affair is still shrouded in mystery and the Government has taken good care not to let the details be known to the public yet.

THE first two sections of the Manchester Ship Canal, comprising eleven miles, have now been opened for regular traffic.

THE St. Andrew's dinner will be held as usual at the Town Hall on Monday the 30th November. The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Mackay will be the President and the Hon'ble Mr. Irving will act as Crozier. It is not known if the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor will be present.

It is notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* that Raja Rajendra Narain Roy, of Joydevpur, has founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 per month in memory of the late Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar, on the following conditions:—(1) That the scholarship be called the "Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar Scholarship." (2) That the scholarship be awarded to any boy who passes the Entrance examination from the Dacca Collegiate School, stands high in Sanskrit, and

is considered otherwise a deserving youth by the Principal of the College. (3) That the scholarship be tenable by the same boy in his career up to the Master of Arts class of the College, unless he forfeits it by failure in the University examination, or becomes entitled to any other scholarship under the rules of the institution. Raja Rajendra Narain Roy has undertaken to pay the amount of Rs. 10 monthly through the Principal of the College, for the first five years. After the expiration of that period, he proposes to make over to Government a sum of Rs. 3,000 to be invested in Government securities, in order that the cost of the scholarship may be met from the interest on that sum. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the offer, and tenders his thanks to Raja Rajendra Narain Roy for his liberality.

We take the following from the *Amritabazar Patrika*:—

The other day the following story was published in the *Patrika*. A student of the Presidency College was in the Library, reading a book. A Professor entered and asked the Darwan to *Nikal deo*. Now this means "expel him," and the student, for the fear of the insult, immediately left the Library. In due course, the incident was brought to the notice of the Principal who asked the Professor to furnish an explanation. The Professor said in his explanation that he did not mean to order the Darwan to expel the student. But said he, "*deo*" means give, and "*Nicol*" is the name of an author of a work on Mathematics. So he had asked the darwan to furnish him with a copy of Nicol's work. Now we have not the least doubt that the student mis-understood "*Nicol*" the mathematician for the Hindustani equivalent of "expel." But had it been otherwise, and the Professor sought to escape by clever manipulation of words, we would have yet excused him for his genius. For, it is not every man that has the genius to convert "*Nikal*" (i. e. to expel) into Nicol, the mathematician.

A darwan would not be a likely person to be addressed, if one wanted "*Nicol*," and "*Nicol Deo*" would hardly be expressive enough to one who does not know what "*Nicol*" may be. On the other hand there is no reason why a professor on entering the Library should have needlessly and without the slightest provocation ordered the expulsion of an unoffending student. These stories getting abroad, whatever their worth may be, show the terrible strain that must be existing between the students and their professors. The "monumental lie" affair has given an unpleasant turn to the situation, which some friendly spirit should try to see improved upon. This is much to be regretted indeed, and it is to be hoped that the holidays will improve the temper of both the professors and students.

GENERAL Boulanger has committed suicide on the tomb of Madame Bonnemain. What an end! Particulars of the suicide of General Boulanger show that he was heart-broken since the death of his mistress Madame Bonnemain, on whose tomb he daily laid flowers. He had repeatedly threatened to commit suicide, and was in consequence deprived of all firearms, but managed to conceal a revolver with which he put an end to himself.

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.—This famous and popular remedy has been found to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism; Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Highly recommended by the Medical faculty. The Senior Physician and Surgeon in charge of the Chandney Public Hospital wrote:—"For upwards of six years or more I have frequently prescribed Darlington's Infallible Pain-Curer to my private patients in my private practice, I must say that one and all of them have approved of its efficacy in removing their chronic and acute Pains, no matter in whatever part of their body." Thousands of Testimonials of its marvellous cures. St. John Buchan writes from Allahabad:—"It acted like a charm." Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer and see you get it. Per bottle Rs. 1; large size, Rs. 2; packing and postage As. 8. Per dozen Rs. 10. Large Rs. 20. Packing & postage Re. 1 and Rs. 2. May be had from Messrs. Darlington & Co., at their establishment 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Wellington Square, South West Corner, Calcutta.

THE City Theatre, which has lately distinguished itself by its excellent representation of *Sarala*, has produced a new romantic opera, called *Lila*, which for the first time they presented to a crowded audience on Saturday last. The play abounds in sweet and touching songs and love-ditties, and has been well mounted with magnificent dresses and fresh scenes of the choicest designs. The different characters of the play were well sustained and the singing and dancing throughout were good.

INCREDIBLE news comes from Madras. The mail train from Madras was derailed by Dacoits on Monday night when a few miles from Trichinopoly, and Rs. 10,000 was looted from the train cash chest. No one was killed or seriously hurt by the derailment or by the Dacoits. The derailment was effected by the removal of rails. The police are scouring the country, but no capture is reported as yet. These daring crimes had been stamped out of the country, one should have thought. But that is not so. Only the other day an attempt like this was made so near Calcutta as Kharmakatar, and it was only thwarted by timely detection. Special Police arrangements have had to be made for the security of this part of the country, at the cost of the inhabitants.

THERE is more trouble in America. It is reported at New York, that a revolt broke out in the city of New Guatemala, the capital of the Republic in that name, on the 15th of September, with the object of deposing President Barillas. Three days' heavy fighting took place, in which five hundred men are said to have been killed, the President's forces ultimately proving victorious.

It is proposed to establish a chair of Geology and Minerology in the Calcutta Presidency College, which will be continued if the experiment be successful. In view of the rising importance of the mining industries of the country, this will be regarded as a great acquisition. Young men on the look out for fresh fields of work, should eagerly utilise this opportunity and devote themselves to the development of the resources of the country. No class will be formed unless seven students are willing to join it.

IN view of the dangerous character of Black Leprosy, the "Infallible and well-tried" specific prepared by Babu Radha Gobinda Paramanik must come in as a giver of relief to sufferers. We are informed that many cases have already been cured by the use of this medicine, while many others are in process of recovery. We think Babu Radha Gobinda's specific deserves a fair trial.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY—IN CASES OF DEBILITY AND DEFECTIVE NUTRITION, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion on Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition' I take it, and like it unmixing with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

It is reported at Paris, that the Chinese Government has already compensated the Jesuits for the destruction of their missions by granting them immense tracts of land. Russia is said to be disposed to join the Powers in taking diplomatic action against China, though she has no warships to spare to join the naval forces of the other Powers in Chinese waters. The German Government, replying to the assurances of the Chinese Government that measures will be taken to prevent any further rioting or attacks on foreigners, declares that it is necessary to ascertain China's ability to suppress disorders, and says that deeds, not words, are required. What can the poor Celestials do if so hard pressed on all sides? They are doing their best and it is reported that in obedience to the demands of the Powers, the Governor of Wuhu has been dismissed from his office.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 21, 1891.

THE article on Indian affairs in the *Times* of 21st August deals in a popular manner with the two volumes containing the results of the ethnographical survey of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal which was begun in 1884, under the direction of Mr. Risley and has been lately completed, after occupying a period of seven years. The object of the investigation has been to determine by the scientific methods of anthropometry which have lately assumed much prominence and importance in Europe, both in the pure science of anthropology and in practical applications intended to secure a better police administration by the more certain tests for identification of criminals which these methods afford. But never before has such an extensive enterprise of this kind been attempted. No less than 6,000 heads have been measured and the facial angles of their owners determined. The material has been found in 89 well defined sections of a population of about 150 millions found in a tract extending from the Bay of Bengal to the frontier of Afghanistan. Given the measurement of certain leading physical characteristics such as the stature and the proportions of the head, features and limbs, the aim is to ascertain and classify the chief types of mankind and then by analyzing their points of agreement and difference to trace the possible origin of the various race-stocks thus disclosed. The measurements have mostly been made by three Indian Medical gentlemen, two Hindus and one Mahomedan, and a pretty hard task they must have found it, though it must also have been full of interest. The writer of the article points out that however great the importance of such an enquiry from a scientific point of view the justification of expending public money upon it must be found in its value for administrative purposes. Mr. Risley considers it therefore as an administrative necessity in a country like Bengal "where scarcely anything was known by the rulers regarding the system upon which the whole native population regulates its domestic and social relations." Thus he says the distribution of the various castes in each district has a direct and important bearing upon the relief of distress, as different classes

of the population may require different modes of relief. "In order to deal effectively with a famine we want to know what is the characteristic occupation of each caste in the distressed area, what is their social status and from whose hands they can take cooked food or sweetmeats respectively without losing caste. To our ignorance of these peculiarities is due the loss of life which so often results from the reluctance of people to come to relief camps where they think their notions of purity of diet are likely to be disregarded, or their caste endangered by work which to them is degrading."

How far these practical benefits will result from the survey thus made must of course be left for time to show. Apart from this however, of the question of race can ever be treated as a purely theoretical matter when the Government of nations is concerned. Mr. Risley has aimed at certain conclusion of a theoretical kind upon the question of race among the Indian peoples. One of the most time-honoured of the teachings of philologists and ethnographers has been the distinction of the Aryan and non-Aryan races in India and in this they have agreed with the teachings of the sacred books and the Hindu traditions. But we are reminded by the writer of a theory that the question of caste is not one of race at all but of culture. In this view the division into two great stocks of the inhabitants of India is unfounded and to use the language of Mr. Nesfield, who has been the chief opponent of the generally accepted views, "for the last three thousand years at least no real difference of blood between Aryan and aboriginal (except perhaps in a few isolated tracts such as Rajpootana, where special causes may have occurred to prevent the complete amalgamation of race) has existed." Mr. Risley's methods have given a result totally opposed to their view thus quoted. He says "it deserves notice that the data obtained by the most modern anthropological method agrees in the main not only with the long chain of Indian tradition, beginning with the Vedas and ending with the latest vernacular treatise on the theory and practice of caste, but also with the rationalized and critical story of the making of the Indian peoples" as it is found in the European text books and writers and particularly in the "Imperial Gazetteer."

Mr. Risley gives the Aryan type thus. There is a relatively long head; a straight fine nose; a long symmetrically narrow face; a well developed forehead and regular features; a high facial angle; a lacerate stature ranging from 171.6 centimetres in the Sikhs of the Punjab to 165.6 in the Brahmans of Bengal; a well proportioned figure slender rather than massive and a very light brown complexion noticeably fairer than the mass of the population. The Dravidian type is in marked contrast to this. Taking the nose as a most important and distinctive feature while the average nasal proportions of Parisians are represented by 69.4 the measurements give 68.8 for the Aryan Sikhs of the Punjab and 70.4 for the Aryan Brahmans and Kayasths of Bengal. But the average of a characteristic non-Aryan or Dravidian tribe of Bengal is 94.5. Mr. Risley says "If we take a series of castes in Bengal, Behar or the North Western Provinces, and arrange them in the order of the average nasal index, so that the caste with the finest nose shall stand at the top and that with the coarsest at the bottom of the list it will be found that this order substantially corresponds with the accepted order of social precedence." Mr. Risley sums up these facts in an amusing sentence thus:—"It is scarcely a paradox to lay down as a law of the caste organization in Eastern India, that a man's social status varies in inverse ratio to the width of his nose." Moreover a correlation is observed between the breadth of the nose in the Indian castes, their social status and their caste customs in regard to marriage. The matrimonial groupings vary in a definite relation to the gradation of the physical type. "With a certain range of nasal proportions the exogamous or marriage groups are based on the potem—the animal or thing held sacred by the

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HOW TO AVOID DYSENTERY.—In August above all other periods of the year are to be observed numerous cases of derangements of the Stomach, entrails, and frequently of Dysentery. When these maladies appear, employ at once Belloc's Charcoal; it is the surest and most rapid cure, but prevention is better than cure; and we are rendering a veritable service to our readers in advising them to abstain as much as possible from indulgence in fermented drinks and unripe fruit, and recommending them to quench their thirst with tar water prepared from Guyot's Tar Solution" (Goudron de Guyot). Guyot's preparation is within reach of all purses, for one bottle suffices to make twelvequarts of purified tar water.

group. As the nose becomes finer and the tribe or caste holds a higher position in the social scale the marriage groups are divided and called after villages or districts or territorial areas, or after the titles of tribal officials, advancing still upwards in the social scale we reach the high Aryan castes, with their finely cut noses and their exogamous marriage groups, learning the names of eponymous saints and heroes who, in India as in Rome, figured prominently at a certain stage in the progress of Aryan mankind."

It thus appears that these modifications of human type which are treated by science as furnishing grounds for speaking of difference of "race" are as marked between certain groups of the Indian people as between those groups of the human family whose difference of race is admitted without any hesitation. If difference of culture can account for these differences our ideas of race will have to undergo a radical change. We certainly have not yet been educated to that point and moreover it is worthy of remark that, after all, our religious conceptions of the relations of races to each other does not differ materially from the view of the Hindu sacred books as to race superiority and whereby one is by divine decree fore-ordained to be the servant of the other. Our Bible teaches that (in its older portions) distinctly enough; and it was a very practical belief during the period of the American civil war as is well known; and it has indeed always been tacitly, and often explicitly, acknowledged by the Christian Anglo Saxon race.

INDIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES FOR EUROPE.

The Russian crop failures and the consequent prohibition of exports of rye and rye meal from that country, after the 27th of this month, has made the question important to those countries producing wheat for export. It is from this cereal that the deficiencies must be supplied to those countries that have depended, like Germany, upon imports of rye from Russia. The Ukase of the Russian Emperor has caused great perplexity in Germany and the Press there has been demanding the abolition of the duty on wheat in order to encourage its importation.

The Council of Ministers held to consider the subject decided against this measure trusting that America, India and Roumania will do much to make good the deficiency. France too has a large deficit to

be supplied. Hence it is anticipated that the continental demand for wheat will be greatly increased and the real show in 1891-2 will be on the wheat market. America seems likely to be the chief gainer. The *Times* in discussing these prospects says: "The position of India is peculiar. When in April and May short crops began to be dreaded and prices rose, the Indian markets responded. But then came talk of famines and demands, not always wise or moderate, for the prohibition or restraints upon exportation. We have already noticed the unanswerable arguments of Mr. O'Connor and Sir Edward Buck against all such measures, and will only say that while too much must not be expected from the supplies of India, her peasants who have taken to growing wheat will have their reward."

Very probably this will not be at an early date. The *Times* may be too sanguine as it was in forecasting the glowing prospects of the English farmer who was to reap a golden harvest from the conditions above mentioned. Unfortunately at the present moment he is in despair. A distressing continuance of the most unfavourable weather has put an end to these bright hopes and he is likely to be in desperate case himself.

AN EXPERT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Sir Edward Watkin, the well known railway magnate and indomitable promoter of such schemes as the Channel Tunnel and the tower near London which is to surpass the famed Eiffel Tower of Paris, has been taking an interest in the railways of India since the threatened famine and the consequent anxiety engaged attention. He questioned the Under Secretary for India some weeks back as to the continuity of the railway gauge and received the reply that the Chief Secretary was aware of the importance of the subject and was in communication with the Government of India in reference thereto. Since then he has again dealt with this matter. He is of opinion that there is reason for the disconnection which exists between the great groups of the metre gauge in Katihar, Rajputana and Central India, Oudh and Bengal and those of the broad gauge. The remedy is the cheap mixture of gauges—the narrow inside the broad. As a practical man he believes these breaks can be avoided and the whole linked up into a continuously efficient system by the addition (at a cost of about £200,000) of about 120 miles of metre gauge rail inside the existing tracks and on the slippers of the broad gauge systems. Such a measure would increase enormously the effective value both to Government and to all interested of the 3,765 miles of now disconnected metre gauge railway already built and in operation. The small expenditure

above mentioned would very likely be repaid in money the first year and in times of famine, war and other pressure would add vastly to the transit capacity of the Indian railways. The work could be completed in three months. Why, he asks, with such a city looming on the horizon is it not done out of hand? General Trevor and Mr. T. W. Wood of the Bombay and Baroda railway have been hammering at the door of the India Office for half a year and so far in vain.

Mr. W. Furnivall C. E. in a paper read before the British Association during this week on Indian Railway communication speaks of this break of gauge as a misfortune but does not appear to have discussed the proposal made by Sir Edward Watkin. A few passages of general interest may be quoted from this paper. He asks if the English have done enough in regard to railway construction in India and answers thus: The latest records show that the population has increased by 29 millions within the last decade and it may be reasonably anticipated that increase in the future will be progressive. Accounts show that a reasonable return for railway investments has been obtained and that the older lines are earning handsome dividends. Experience indicates that the development of Indian railways opens an important field of demand in the iron and steel industries of England and furnishes a supply of wheat, the price of which competes with America and Russia, so that the cost of bread to the English consumer may be regulated. Experience also shows that railways in India have done much to awaken the people to new lights and a sense of responsibilities, which tend to the obliteration of old superstitions and the generation of loyalty towards the central governing power and of interest in the maintenance of the Empire. Up to the present time practically all railways constructed in India have been obtained by English capital, guaranteed to pay a certain percentage by the Secretary of State and consequently progress has been slow. India is poor and the trading classes do not accept railway investments, but now that the circumstances of India are known in England, and now that records show that reasonable returns can be obtained if the railway routes are selected with intelligence, even on the depreciative value of the rupee, because its relative value has only changed in reference to gold, not as regards grain and labour, in India, the question as to whether the private enterprise of England can take this burden from off the shoulders of the Government and be induced to supply capital without the trammels of a Government contract.

Sir Guilford Molesworth said that the railways had given great stimulus to wheat cultivation. Properly managed India should be a source of immense wealth to England, but much of the trade which should flow from it had been thrown into the hands of the Russians impoverishing us and furnishing our rivals with the sinews of war.

Surgeon Major Juce of the Bengal Army said that in our Government of India we must recognize the fact that it would be unnatural for the people of India to be loyal to the English sovereignty as we understood loyalty. We had been very near to losing India, and we could never have the same hold over its people that we had over English speaking peoples in our colonies. As education advanced in India we must expect to encounter difficulties in governing the country as we had done in the past. Mr. Tupper, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab thought we should exhibit caution in speaking of loyalty. True, we had been near losing India more than once, and if we lost it we should only conquer it over again.

There is a good deal of "the chatter of irresponsible frivolity." I am afraid in some of these utterances. Probably Mr. Tupper is no wiser than the rest of us in respect of the contingencies upon which he remarks so early; and it might be as well if men in his position confined their attention to the facts about which they ought to know something. There is ample room even there, as we know, for the exuberant self-complacency of the official to display itself and they ought to be content with their opportunities in that field.

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Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette—September 30, 1891.

GENERAL.—Mr. W. H. M. Gun, District and Sessions Judge, Noakhally, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 21st ultimo, vice Mr. J. Whitmore, on privilege leave.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 21st ultimo, vice Mr. E. G. Glazier.

Mr. W. R. Bright, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 21st ultimo, vice Mr. G. A. Grierson.

Babu Bhuban Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Bankura.

Mr. Kedar Nath Roy, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors from the 11th to the 17th August last, inclusive.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, C. S. has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two days.

Mr. W. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, Giridih, Hazaribagh, was on leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 17th to the 30th August 1891, inclusive.

Babu Radha Syam Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, held charge of the Giridih Sub Division of that District from the 17th to the 30th August 1891, during the absence, on leave, of M. W. Rattray.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Boileau, Deputy Commissioner Julpiguri, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. J. H. E. Garrett, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar Shahabad, on leave, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Julpiguri in the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Colonel H. Boileau, until further orders.

Mr. F. L. Halliday, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th proximo, the date on which he will be relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Superintendent of the Bazar Central Jail by Mr. W. A. Court Beadon.

Mr. W. W. Daly, C. I. E. District Superintendent of Police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for five months on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. H. R. H. Cox, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Chumprun, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at the Sudder Station of the District of Malda, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Babu Thakur Das Dass, Babu Bhagwati Churn Sen, and Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan, B.L.

The Lieutenant Governor is pleased, under the provisions of section 14 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), to vest Babu Prasanna Kumar Sen, an Honorary Magistrate of the Manickgunge Independent Bench, in the district of Dacca, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr. Wrey Albert Edward Hanby, Assistant Engineer, Damukdea Ghat, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at Raita, the Ghat station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for the trial of nuisance cases.

Moulvi Habibar Rahman, Temporary Sub Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Sealdah, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs:—

Maharajkumar Binoy Krishna Deb and Mr. Nanda Lal Haldar.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Kali Podo Mukerji, Munsiff of Chupra, in the District of Sarun, is allowed leave for fourteen days up to the 30th September, 1891, under Article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 9th September, 1891.

Babu Dakshina Churn Mozumdar, Munsiff of Satkanya, in the District of Chittagong, is allowed leave for three days from the 25th to the 27th June 1891 under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations.

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